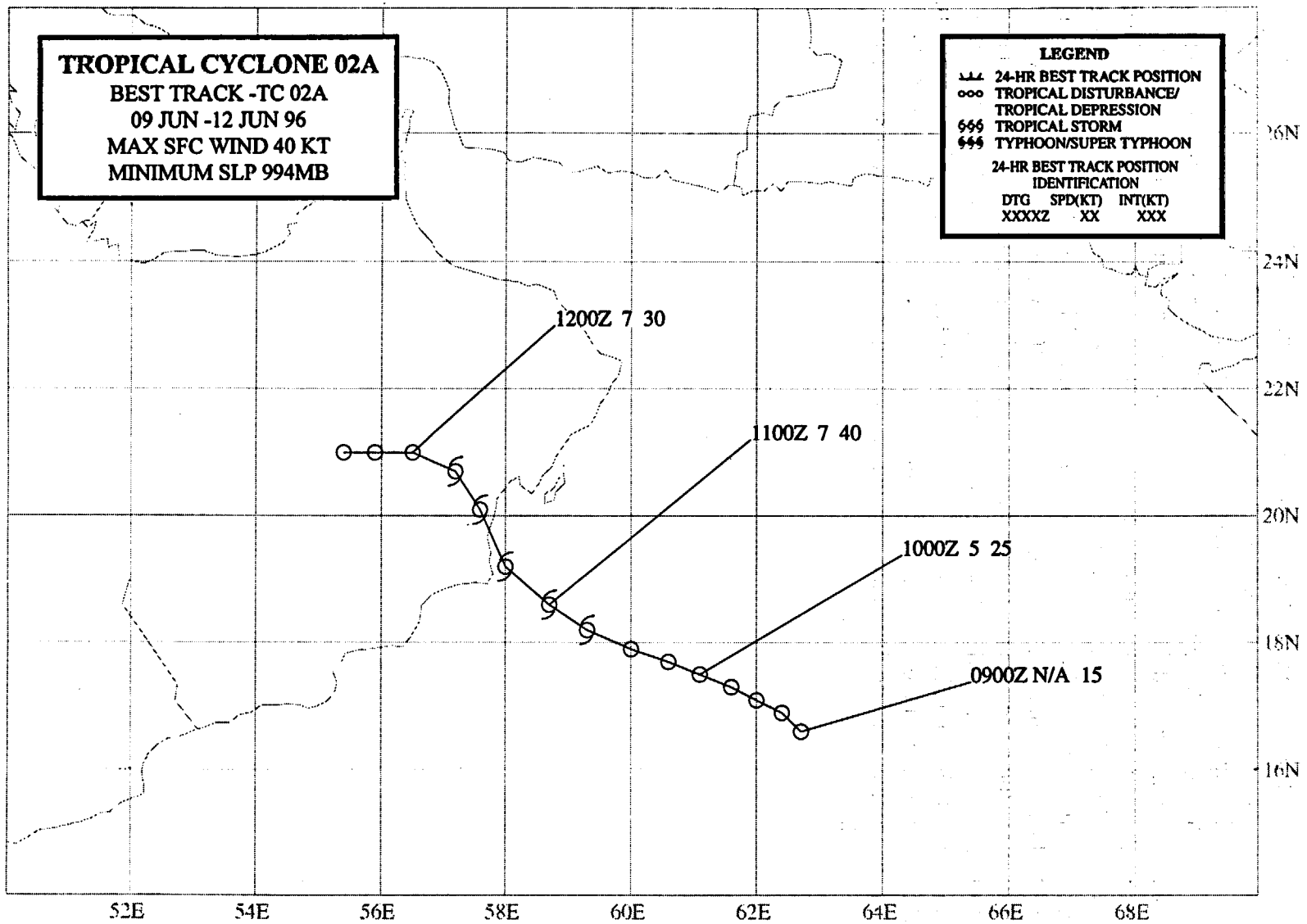
TROPICAL CYCLONE 02A
BEST TRACK -TC 02A
09 JUN -12 JUN 96
MAX SFC WIND 40 KT
MINIMUM SLP 994MB
LEGEND
24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE/ TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON/SUPER TYPHOON
24-HR BEST TRACK POSITION IDENTIFICATION
DTG SPD(KT) INT(KT)
XXXXZ XX XXX
1200Z 7 30
1100Z 7 40
1000Z 5 25
0900Z N/A 15
26N
24N
22N
20N
18N
16N
52E
54E
56E
58E
60E
62E
64E
66E
68E

TROPICAL CYCLONE 02A

The second of eight 1996 North Indian Ocean cyclones, TC 02A was the first of three to occur in the Arabian Sea. The tropical disturbance which became TC 02A was initially observed as an area of poorly organized convection in the northwestern Arabian Sea 800 nm (1480 km) northeast of Somalia. Because the convection persisted, the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory was reissued at 092000Z June to include first mention of the disturbance. Based on a combination of infrared, microwave imager, and ERS-2 scatterometer data indicating sustained surface winds of 20-30 kt (10-15 m/sec), a TCFA was issued, valid at 102000Z. Moderate vertical wind shear was expected to slow intensification, however, intensification continued and the first warning was issued, valid at 110000Z. As TC 02A approached the coast, Fahad (WMO 41262), an inland air base on the Arabian Peninsula, recorded maximum sustained 10-minute mean northerly winds of 35 kt (17 m/sec) at 110300Z and Masirah (WMO 41268) recorded a minimum sea-level pressure of 994 mb at 110000Z. The system continued on a west-northwestward track at a peak of 40 kt (21 m/sec) until making landfall 70 nm (130 km) southwest of Al Masirah Island at 110900Z. Figure 3-02A-1 shows TC 02A a few hours before landfall. The final warning was issued, valid at 111800Z, as the remnants of the tropical cyclone dissipated over the desert. No reports of death or significant damage were received.

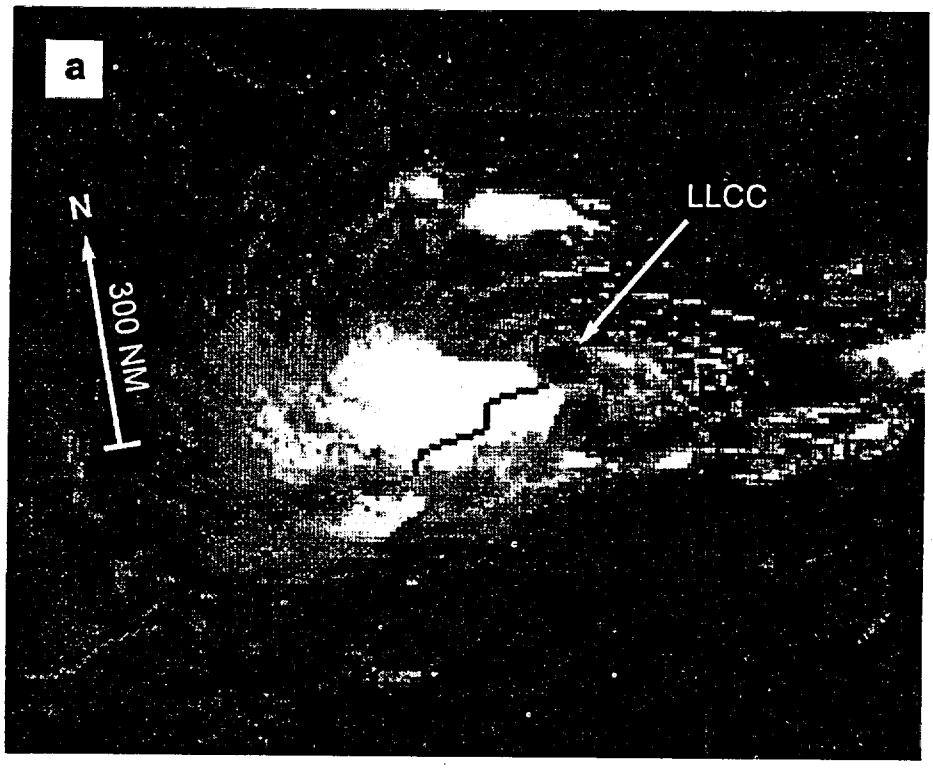

Figure 3-02A-1 TC 02A shortly before making landfall in Oman. Note the significant difference in the cloudiness as viewed in the visible (a) and infrared (b) images. The LLCC is apparent in the visible, but not in the infrared (DMSP imagery courtesy of the Space Physics Interactive Data Resource (SPIDR) Internet site maintained by the National Geophysical Data Center).